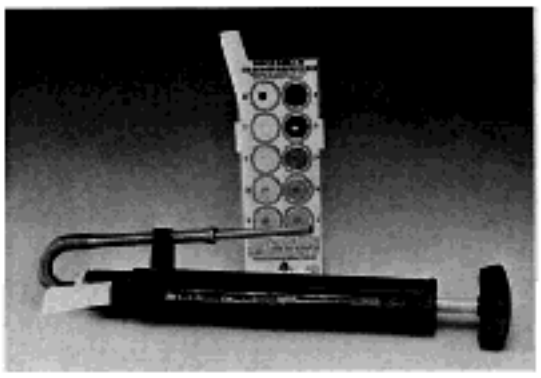
BOMBA SACA-MUESTRA DE HOLLIN BACHARACH

TRUE-SPOT SMOKE TEST SET

Determines efficient combustion and is internationally recognized as the standard method for evaluating smoke density in the flue gases from distillate fuels.



Too much smoke is one of the most common causes of excessive fuel usage and expensive service requirements.

That's why the smoke test is an indispensable part of any oil burner service job; and with the True Spot, you can take an accurate smoke reading in less than one minute.

The True Soot smoke test method has received world recognition as the accepted standard for oil burner smoke tests. It is used by the Underwriters' Laboratories in approval testing of oil burners. And it is the test method specified in the Installation Standards of the National Oil Fuel Institute, Commercial Standards for Oil Burners issued by U. S. Department of Commerce, Testing Standards of the American Society of Testing Materials (D2156-65), and German Standard DIN 51 402.

All three components of the True Spot Smoke Tester (pump, scale and filter paper) meet U. S. Commercial Standards CS75-76 in every respect.

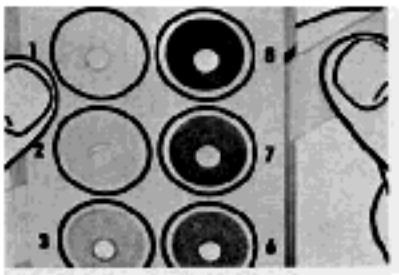
Oil Burner Smoke Scale

The Bacharach Smoke Scale is the authentic oil smoke scale for defining smoke density of flue gases which meets the requirements of Government and Industry for efficient oil burning performance.

The ten spots on the scale range in equal photometric steps from white to black to completely cover any smoke condition which may be experienced on residential or commercial oil burners.

1. Clamp filter paper strip into test pump, insert sampling tube into flue, and pump handle through 10 strokes.

2. Remove sampling tube from the flue. Remove filter paper. Place filter paper strip between smoke scale and white reflector tab.



3. Compare smoke test spot on filter paper with smoke spots on scale. Your smoke reading is the number of the spot on the scale most closely matching the shade of the test spot on the filter paper.

Esta bomba saca-muestra de hollín BACHARACH, permite controlar la buena combustión referente al micro-hollín cuando se queman fundamentalmente combustibles líquidos .

Se toma con una bomba (como un inflador invertido con válvula de retención) un volumen de gas de chimenea que se hace pasar por un orificio calibrado de 1/4" en el cual se encuentra un papel filtro. Este gas de chimenea deja una mancha de hollín de acuerdo al resultado de la combustión, la mancha se compara en un comparador de manchas que está numerado entre 0 y 9. Para el F.Oíl pesado el Nº máximo admisible es Nº3, el F.Oíl calefacción Nº2 el Gas-Oíl el Nº1. Si dá un Nº mayor, evidente que hay una mala combustión, debido a diferentes causas : mala mezcla aire-combustible, falta de aire, combustible frío, presión del combustible inadecuada, toberas en mal estado, refractarios en mal estado, medidas relativas del quemador no ajustadas a valores indicados, etc. etc.

CARLOS W. THOMASSET